[CONFIDENTIAL.

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPUTÁNÁ,

Received up to 24th September, 1886.

POLITICAL.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Mahárája Dalíp Singh.

The *Áftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 20th September, adverting to the rumour spread by the *Civil and Military Gazette* regarding the circulation of a seditious placard in the Panjáb by Mahárája Dalíp Singh, condemns the rumour as a mere canard, and observes that natives have not yet seen any such placard. The *Gazette* should have stated when, how, and to whom the placard had been sent by the Mahárája. It is simply impossible that the Sikhs should foolishly court their ruin by intriguing with Dalíp Singh. Even if the Russian Government welcomes the prince and lends him an army to invade this country, the Sikhs will show no sympathy to him, because they must know very well that, if they do so, the British Government will be able to extirpate them by the time the Russian army makes its appearance on the Indian frontier. The spread of such mischievous rumours cannot be too highly condemned, inasmuch as they are calculated to embitter the feelings between Government and a class of its most loyal native subjects.

The same.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th September, regrets to say that Anglo-Indian newspapers are accustomed to avail themselves of every possible opportunity to impugn the loyalty of natives. During the late Soudan campaign they declared that seditious placards had been put up in Muhammadan mosques, and again that Muhammadans had offered thanksgiving in their mosques on hearing of the fall of Khartoom! Lately the *Civil and Military Gazette* has published the text of a seditious placard which, it alleges, is being circulated in the Panjáb. The placard announces the arrival of Mahárája Dalíp Singh at Herat with a Russian army, and asks Hindús to combine in driving Englishmen out of this country. It is needless to say that these placards have no existence and are merely the invention of Anglo-Indian newspapers. Natives have no sympathy with Dalíp Singh now. As regards Russia, the Muhammadans consider her as an enemy of Islam, while the Hindús know very well that they have everything to lose and nothing to gain by a change of masters.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation, 390 copies.

British policy in India.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 22nd September, referring to the decline of native industries owing to European competition, disarmament of natives and their exclusion from offices of trust and responsibility, regrets to say that, on account of these causes, natives have been reduced to a very unsatisfactory condition and have nearly lost all their martial spirit. If Government continues to pursue its present policy towards them, their condition will become still worse, and in the event of a foreign invasion of this country, they will be unable to give any assistance to Government. Hence Government should alter its policy and make it a point to improve their condition.

The *Waqáya-i-Álam* (Gházipur), of the 20th September, sees no reason why natives should forward any memorial to the Government of India praying for the extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office. His Honor has always shown undue partiality to brother civilians, and has bestowed no benefits on the people as Sir Charles Aitchison has done. In his judgment in Captain Hearsey's case Sir Comer Petheram made severe strictures on Mr. Laidman's misbehaviour. But Sir Alfred, far from taking any notice of Mr. Laidman's misbehaviour, sympathized with him and exculpated him from all blame! Again, formerly the district officers used to give Government printing work to local presses, but the Lieutenant-Governor has entrusted the printing of forms to the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, who gets all the work done at only one or two presses. Sir Alfred Lyall has really done nothing which might induce natives to desire the extension of his term of office.

Circulation, 225 copies.

Extension of Sir Alfred Lyall's term of office.

The *Tútiya-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 16th September, says that it appears from some Anglo-Indian newspapers that Sir Auckland Colvin will succeed to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces on Sir Alfred Lyall's retirement. But looking at his proceedings during the time that he was Commissioner of Agra and his thoughts and feelings, there is reason to think that his administration would not be beneficial to the people. The *Tútiya* would recommend the appointment of Mr. C. A. Elliott as Sir Alfred Lyall's successor. He is a very able and experienced officer and greatly distinguished himself as Secretary to the Local Government in Sir William Muir's time.

Circulation, 300 copies.

Sir Alfred Lyall's successor.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 16th September, praises Sir Rivers Thompson for the establishment of forty scholarships for Muhammadan students, and asks Sir Alfred Lyall to follow the example.

Scholarships established for Muhammadan students, Bengal.

Circulation, 315 copies.

Sir Charles Aitchison, and the *Rafiq-i-Hind* newspaper.

The *Delhi Punch* (Lahore), of the 15th September, represents Sir Charles Aitchison as being attacked by the editors of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* and the *Mullá Dopiázá* with bows and arrows. The letter-press is a native proverb which means that good is repaid with evil.

Circulation, 500 copies.

Misbehaviour of a native boy towards a European girl at Murree.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 15th September, says that at Murree a European girl, who attends school there, lately charged before the Magistrate a young native boy, son of a water-carrier, with appearing before her entirely naked, and that the Magistrate sentenced the accused to six months' imprisonment on the mere evidence of her younger sister, a child only five years old. It is believed that the accused was not heard in his defence! Not a single question was put to him. It is impossible that a native boy, especially one of such humble origin, should have had the audacity to misbehave himself in such a way towards a European girl. The newspaper would not be surprised if the girl herself had been to blame in the matter.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Discourtesy shown by a Deputy Collector towards Vakíls at Gházipur.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, in a communicated article, complains that a Deputy Collector, who has lately been posted to Gházipur, abuses suitors and does not treat Vakíls and Mukhtárs properly. The latter have submitted a petition against him to the District Magistrate, who has addressed the Commissioner on the subject, proposing the appointment of a committee to enquire into the matter.

Alleged misbehaviour of Muhammadans towards Hindús at Gházipur.

The same paper, in a communicated article, complains that at Gházipur, when a large number of Hindús were bathing in the Ganges on the morning of the 12th September, which was the day of a Hindu festival, Maulana Amánat-ullah, accompanied by five

or six hundred Musalmáns, went to the river at 9 A.M. and occupied the Thornhill ghát. Some of the Muhammadans even got into a boat and took it near the place where the Hindús were bathing, and one Musalmán swam about in the river! The Muhammadans stayed at the ghát for about one and a half or two hours; and it is needless to say that the Hindús, especially their women, were put to great inconvenience in consequence. When the Musalmáns left the river, they met Lála Rám Bhajan, Vakíl, and his son at a short distance from the ghát. The Lála went up to the Maulána and told him in a friendly way that he should not have taken such a large crowd of his co-religionists to the river on that day, which, he knew, was the day of a Hindú religious festival. The Mauláná's son and a number of other Musalmáns became very angry at the Lála's remonstrance, abused him, and attacked him and his son! The father and the son sought refuge in a neighbouring Hindú temple. The whole crowd of Musalmáns then returned to the river, picked pebbles from the road and threw them at the Hindu men and women bathing in the river below. Many Hindús were slightly hurt and a child was injured severely. Hindús carried no sticks nor even wore shoes, and therefore they were unable to retaliate. When the matter was reported to the District Magistrate, he went to the river and ordered the City Inspector of Police to submit a report on the subject. The general belief is that the Muhammadans went to the river only to annoy the Hindús and create a disturbance. It will be remembered that a quarrel has long been going on between the two classes regarding the use of the ghats.

Id riots at Ludhiana.

The *Koh-i-Núr* (Lahore), of the 21st September, on the authority of a correspondent at Ludhiana, says that on the day of the Id some Musalmáns in that city openly insulted the Hindús, and that an affray ensued in consequence. A large crowd of Muhammadans then raised a green flag and carried it through the streets, beating Hindu traders with sticks, plundering their

Circulation, 450 copies.

shops and tearing up their account-books. Any Hindús who were met on the way were forcibly made to repeat the *kalma*, and those who refused or were unable to do so were severely beaten. When the rioters passed the city police-station, the Muhammadan police-officers, far from interfering, cheered the crowd. The riots commenced at noon and lasted till 3 P. M. Many persons were wounded, two of whom are reported to have died. All shops of Hindu traders were closed for six days, and the traders were induced with difficulty to re-open them on the seventh day. The *Koh* finds fault with the Deputy Commissioner and the District Superintendent of Police for not acting with promptitude to prevent the outbreak, and hopes the Panjáb Government will enquire from the Deputy Commissioner why he forbade the telegraph officials at Ludhiana to receive any telegrams from private individuals for despatch.

Id riots at Ludhiana and Umballa.

The same paper of the 16th September, gives a brief account of the Id riots at Umballa. (Other newspapers also give accounts of the riots at Ludhiana and Umballa, the Mahammadan newspapers laying blame on Hindus and the Hindu newspapers on Musalmáns. The *Panjábi Akhbár*, Lahore, of the 18th September, advises Musalmáns to abstain from killing kine in deference to the feelings of their Hindu brethern.)

Id at Allahabad.

The *Prayág Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 18th September, publishes a long article in condemnation of the slaughter of kine on the day of the Id at Allahabad. The slaughter was opposed to the royal proclamation of 1858. Even in the time of Muhammadan supremacy kine were never killed at Allahabad, which is one of the most sacred places of the Hindús. It is to be regretted that although the Hindu troops have rendered most important services to Government and have not hesitated even to cross the sea in order to fight its battles, Government

officers do not prevent the slaughter of kine in deference to the religious prejudices of Hindus. It would be a good thing if the municipal committee could assign separate parts of the city at Allahabad for the residence of Hindus and Musalmans. The article is preceded by three Sanskrit verses, in which the writer calls Muhammadans *mlechas* (barbarians).

The *Prayág Samáchár* (Allahabad), of the 22nd September, complains that the killing of kine inside the city on the day of the Íd was a breach of municipal bye-laws, and is surprised that the Magistrate has not taken any notice of the offence. Nothing could be more objectionable than that the Magistrate of a district should sometimes favour one class of the community and sometimes another class. Hindus are highly indignant at the outrage on their feelings, and are thinking of stopping all dealings with Musalmáns. At Dáráganj Muhammadan zamindars do not allow Hindús' cattle to graze on their lands. As the religious feeling runs so high, riots may occur during the Muharram. Hence the Magistrate should be on the *qui vive*, and a better City Inspector of Police than the present one should be sent for.

Circulation 550 copies

The same.

The *Fasíhu-l-Akhbár* (Allahabad), of the 20th September, argues that the complaints made in the *Extra Prayág Samáchár* of the 11th idem, in connection with the killing of kine at Allahabad on the day of the Íd, are false and malicious, and says that kine have always been killed by Musalmáns at their houses on that day.

The same.

A correspondent of the *Azád* (Lucknow), of the 21st September, says that if at Allahabad the Musalmáns hitherto killed only goats and sheep on the day of the Íd, but have killed kine this year through malice, they have really committed a great mistake and are highly to blame. The writer counsels the two classes to live on most friendly terms with each other.

Circulation, 240 copies.

The same.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Id at Etáwah.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, complains that at Etáwah Musalmáns killed a cow inside the city at a house, situated in the neighbourhood of a Hindu temple and houses of Hindús, on the day of the Íd, and that the Hindús have instituted a criminal prosecution against them in consequence. Another new thing done by Muhammadans on that day was that they had noisy and mournful music at night as they have during the Muhurram.

Id at Delhi.

The same paper complains that at Delhi, though the Deputy Commissioner did not allow Musalmáns to kill kine inside the city on the day of the Id, they carried kine for slaughter in procession through streets to the place assigned for the purpose outside the city. The kine had their bodies dyed and were accompanied by men carrying large knives.

Circulation, 175 copies.

Id at Moradabad.

The *Naiyar-i-Azam* (Moradabad), of the 20th September, is glad to say that at Moradabad no riots occurred on the day of late Id this year, and hopes that the Muharram and the Dasahra will also pass off quietly.

Circulation, 325 copies.

Muharram and Dasahra at Etáwah.

The *Nasím-i-Agra*, of the 23rd September, publishes the orders issued by Mr. Hoey, Magistrate of Etáwah, for the regulation of the Muharram and the Dasahra, observes that the orders are such as should satisfy both Hindús and Musalmáns, and praises the Magistrate and the Commissioner for their impartiality.

Circulation, 450 copies

Muharram and Dasahra at Lahore.

The *Rafíq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 18th September, is of opinion that, looking at the Muharram riots which took place last year at Lahore, the Panjáb Government would do well to depute a Christian Inspector of Police, say Mr. Price of Amritsar, to that city during the next Muharram.

LEGISLATION.

Oudh Rent Bill.

The *Extra Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 13th September, received on the 21st idem, publishes a long article on the Oudh Rent Bill. The writer, who describes himself as a landlord, makes nearly the same comments as those made by the *Extra Azád* (Lucknow) of the 12th September.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation, 160 copies.

Government of India and Kashmir.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 7th September, received on the 19th idem, says that, at the time of the cession of Kashmir to Mahárája Guláb Singh, the Government of India declared in no ambiguous terms that it would not interfere in Kashmir in any way against the wishes of the ruler of the State, so long as the ruler should remain loyal to it. This promise was fully adhered to during the reign of Mahárája Gulab Singh, nor was there any great departure from it during the time of Mahárája Ranbir Singh. But since the accession of Mahárája Prataáp Singh to the *gaddi* a British Resident has been appointed, a small contingent of British troops located, and some Europeans allowed to buy land in Kashmir. True the Government of India has deemed it necessary to have recourse to these measures owing to the advance of Russia in Central Asia, but the measures are sure to be viewed with disfavour by the Mahárája. It would have been better if the paramount power had given pecuniary assistance to His Highness for strengthening the external frontier and refrained from interference. During the mutiny of 1857 the Kashmir Darbar placed a large contingent of troops at the disposal of the Supreme Government, and that contingent rendered no small assistance in the recapture of Delhi. The aid given by the State at such a crisis should not be forgotten. The present Mahárája is as loyal as were his ancestors.

Circulation, 125 copies.

Levy of transit duty at Jaipur.

A correspondent of the *Jalwa-i-Ezadi* (Meerut), of the 16th September, complains that while the transit duties are being done away with in other native states, at Jaipur the duties are levied with great severity. There is a customs office at a short distance from the railway-station where the luggage of passengers and even their persons are searched like those of thieves and pickpockets. A respectable native who lately went from Ajmere to Muttra broke his journey at Jaipur. As soon as he left the railway-station to go to a dharmshala in the neighbourhood where he intended to stay a few hours, he was confronted by the customs officials, who desired to subject him to the same examination as other passengers. But he paid them one rupee and four annas in order to escape that indignity. The Government of India should see to this.

RAILWAY.

Sale of unclaimed goods at the railway-station, Allahabad.

The *Prayág Mittra* (Allahabad), of the 18th September, adverting to the sale by public auction of unclaimed goods at the Allahabad railway-station on the 14th idem, complains that goods are not shown to bidders, and that consequently the purchasers are often deceived. The bales should be opened and the contents displayed at the time of sale.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
1	*Áftáb-i-Ázamgarh* ...	Ázamgarh ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Ilhám Alí ...	Sep. 20th ...	Sep. 23rd ...	184 copies.
2	*Áftáb-i-Hind* ...	Jullundur ...	" ...	" ...	Barkat Alí ...	" 18th ...	" 19th ...	350 "
3	*Áftáb-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	Tri-weekly ...	Díván Bútá Singh ...	" 15th, 17th & 20th.	" 18th, 20th & 23rd.	500 "
4	*Ágrá Akhbár* ...	Ágrá ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Shujáu-l-Hasan ...	" 21st ...	" 24th ...	150 "
5	*Akhbár-i-Álam* ...	Meerut ...	" ...	" ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	" " ...	" " ...	70 "
6	*Akhbár-i-Ám* ...	Lahore ...	" ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mukund Rám ...	" 18th & 22nd,	" 20th & 24th,	2,800 "
7	*Akhbár-i-Chunár* ...	Chunár ...	" ...	Weekly ...	Rajab Alí Khán ...	" 21st ...	" 23rd ...	254 "
8	*Almalu-l-Akhbár* ...	Delhí ...	" ...	" ...	Fakhru-l-dín ...	" 17th ...	" 20th ...	84 "
9	*Álam-i-Taswír* ...	Cawnpore ...	" ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rahmatullah ...	" 16th ...	" 18th ...	175 "
10	*Aligarh Institute Gazette.*	Aligarh ...	Urdú-English.	Bi-weekly ...	Gulób Rái ...	" 18th & 21st,	" 21st & 23rd,	510 copies (including 278 copies taken by Government.)
11	*Almora Akhbár* ...	Almora ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Sadá Nand ...	" 20th ...	" 22nd ...	102 copies.
12	*Anjuman-i-Panjáb* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	" ...	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjáb.	" 18th ...	" 21st ...	150 "
13	*Ásád* ...	Lucknow ...	" ...	" ...	Ahmad Alí ...	" 21st ...	" 22nd ...	240 "
14	*Bahár-i-Hind* ...	Ágrá ...	" ...	" ...	Momin Husain ...	" 18th ...	" 21st ...	75 "
15	*Bháirat Bandhu* ...	Aligarh ...	Hindí-English.	" ...	Totá Rám ...	" 17th ...	" " ...	90 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
16	*Bhárat Jíwan* ...	Benares ...	Hindí ...	Weekly ...	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Sep. 20th ...	Sep. 21st ...	2,200 copies.
17	*Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí* ...	Bareilly ...	Urdú ...	,, ...	Thákur Prasád ...	,, 18th ...	,, 22nd ...	200 ,,
18	*Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí* ...	Rámpur ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Husain,	,, 20th ...	,, ,, ...	430 ,,
19	*Delhí Punch* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	,, ...	Fazlu-l-dín ...	,, 15th ...	,, 18th ...	315 ,,
20	*Desh Hitaishí* ...	Ajmere ...	Hindí ...	Monthly ...	Shiva Prasád ...	For June ...	,, 23rd ...	302 ,,
21	*Dharm Jíwan* ...	Lahore ...	Urdú ...	Bi-monthly ...	Rajab Alí Sháh ...	Sep. 15th ...	,, 19th ...	300 ,,
22	*Fasihu-l-Akhbár* ...	Allahábád ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Fasihu-l-lah ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd.	
23	*Gaur Káyasth* ...	,, ...	,, ...	Monthly ...	Bábú Lál ...	For September ...	,, 23rd ...	125 ,,
24	*Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* ...	Lahore ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Maháráj Kishun ...	Sep. 18th ...	,, 21st ...	425 ,,
25	*Gurmukhí Akhbár* ...	Amritsar ...	Gurmukhí ...	,, ...	Lahná Singh ...	,, 14th ...	,, 20th ...	275 ,,
26	*Hindustán* ...	Kálákankar ...	Hindí ...	Daily ...	Rájá Rámpál Singh,	,, 17th to 23rd,	,, 18th to 24th,	165 ,,
27	*Jaipur Gazette* ...	Jaipur ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	Bi-weekly ...	Mahábír Prasád ...	,, 15th, 18th & 22nd.	,, 18th, 20th & 24th.	125 ,,
28	*Jalwa-i-Ezadí* ...	Meerut ...	Urdú ...	Weekly ...	Muhammad Khalíl ...	,, 16th ...	,, 18th ...	125 ,,
29	*Kárnámah* ...	Lucknow ...	,, ...	,, ...	Muhammad Yáqúb ...	,, 20th ...	,, 22nd ...	250 ,,
30	*Káshí Pattriká* ...	Benares ...	Hindí-Urdú ...	,, ...	Lakshmí Shankar Misra, M.A.	,, 17th ...	,, 20th ...	575 copies (including 343 copies taken by Government).
31	*Kavi Vachan Sudhá* ...	,, ...	Hindí ...	,, ...	Chintámani Ráo ...	Aug. 16th ...	,, 18th ...	375 copies.
32	*Káyasth Samáchar* ...	Allahábád ...	Urdú ...	Monthly ...	Mahadeva Prasád ...	For September ...	,, 21st ...	225 ,,
33	*Khair Khwáh-i-Álam*,	Delhí ...	,, ...	Weekly ...	Mír Hasan ...	Sep. 16th ...	,, 19th ...	200 ,,

34	*Khair Khwáh-i-Kashmír.*	Lahore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Sálig Rám	...	,,	,,	...	,, 21st	...	350	,,
35	*Khair Khwáh-i-Panjáb.*	Gujránwálá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Birj Lál	...	,,	18th	...	,, 24th	...	300	,,
36	*Khurshaid-i-Áfáq*	Pilibhít	...	,,	...	,,	...	Mazhar Ahsán Khán,		,,	14th & 21st,		,, 18th & 24th,		200	,,
37	*Koh-i-Núr*	Lahore	...	,,	...	Tri-weekly	...	Harsukh Rái	...	,,	16th, 18th & 21st.		,, 19th, 21st & 24th.		450	,,
38	*Lahore Gazette*	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Dídár Bakhsh	...	,,	18th	...	,, 21st	...	100	,,
39	*Latífu-l-Akhbár*	Gorakhpur	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Latíf.		,,	16th	...	,, 19th.			
40	*Mashír-i-Qaisar*	Lucknow	...	,,	...	,,	...	Ghulám Muhammad,		,,	21st	...	,, 23rd	...	200	,,
41	*Matla-i-Núr*	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Durgá Prasád	...	,,	18th	...	,, 21st	...	59	,,
42	*Mauj-i-Narbudda*	Hoshangábád,		,,	...	,,	...	Abdul Karím	...	,,	20th	...	,, 24th	...	276	,,
43	*Maráq ká Putlá*	Rámpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Rasá	...	,,	16th	...	,, 20th.			
44	*Mihr-i-Nímroz*	Bijnor	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhibu-l-lah	...	,,	14th	...	,, 18th	...	250	,,
45	*Mittra Vilás*	Lahore	...	Hindí	...	,,	...	Mukund Rám	...	,,	20th	...	,, 22nd	...	350	,,
46	*Mufíd-i-Ám*	Ágrá	...	Urdú	...	Tri-monthly,		Ahmad Khán	...	,,	,,	...	,, 23rd	...	125	,,
47	*Mulki Námabar*	Lahore	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Jawád Alí Sháh	...	,,	17th	...	,, 21st	...	150	,,
48	*Mulki Shuhdá*	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Fazlu-l-dín	...	,,	13th	...	,, 18th	...	650	,,
49	*Mullá Dopiázá*	,,	...	,,	...	,,	...	Alá Dín	...	,,	15th	...	,, ,,	...	1,400	,,
50	*Municipal Guide*	Ágrá	...	,,	...	Bi-monthly	...	Khairu-l-lah Khán	...	,,	,,	...	,, 19th	...	50	,,
51	*Naiyar-i-Asam*	Morádábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Amjad Alí	...	,,	20th	...	,, 22nd	...	175	,,
52	*Najmu-l-Akhbár*	Etáwah	...	,,	...	Bi-weekly	...	Rúhu-llah Khán	...	,,	16th & 20th,		,, 18th & 22nd.			
53	*Najmu-l-Hind*	Morádábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Avtár Krishn	...	,,	7th	...	,, 19th	...	160	,,
54	*Nasím-i-Ágrá*	Ágrá	...	,,	...	,,	...	Jamná Dás	...	,,	23rd	...	,, 24th	...	325	,,
55	*Nasím-i-Hind*	Fatehpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Shiva Naráyan	...	Sep.	15th	...	,, 19th	...	52	,,
56	*Nasím-i-Jaunpur*	Jaunpur	...	,,	...	,,	...	Muhammad Isháq	...	Aug.	24td & 31st,		,, 24th	...	50	,,
57	*Nigamomdyán*	Lucknow	...	,,	...	Monthly	...	Debí Prasád	...	For September		...	,, 22nd	...	181	,,
58	*Nizámu-l-Mulk*	Morádábád	...	,,	...	Weekly	...	Fahímu-l-dín	...	Sep.	20th	...	,, ,,	...	100	,,
59	*Núr Afshán*	Ludhiáná	...	,,	...	,,	...	Rev. C. B. Newton	...	,,	16th	...	,, 18th	...	755	,,
60	*Náru-l-Anwár*	Cawnpore	...	,,	...	,,	...	Abdu-l-Hamíd	...	,,	18th	...	,, 21st	...	344	,,
61	*Nusratu-l-Akhbár*	Delhí	...	,,	...	,,	...	Nusrat Alí	...	,,	14th	...	,, 19th	...	200	,,
62	*Nusratu-l-Sunnat*	Benares	...	,,	...	Monthly	...	Muhammad Saíd	...	For Septemebr		...	,, 24th	...	160	,,

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	Monthly, weekly or otherwise.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
						1886.	1886.	
63	*Nyáya Sudhá* ...	Hardá ...	Maráthí-English.	Weekly ...	Básudeva Bháskar ...	Sep. 22nd ...	Sep. 23rd ...	390 copies.
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